01

# Verb !

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A verb is a word which says or asserts something about some person or thing.

Eg:- She weeps.
Both of them laugh.
May he be happy.
Do it at once.

The word 'verb' has been derived from the lattin word 'verbum' that means a word. It is such a word that completes the sense of a sentence by using in it. A sentence remain meaningless without it.

A verb indicates following things -

(A) What it seems / becomes (कोई व्यक्ति/वस्तु क्या है।)
(B) Eg:- He is ill., we feel sorry., The horse was black.

(B) What it does (कोई व्यक्ति/वस्तु कौन सा कार्य करता है।)
Eg:- Mohan sings., She dances

(C) What is done to it (किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु के प्रति क्या किया जाता है)

## Types of verb

As a whole verb is of two types -

(i) Auxiliary verb (ii) Main
primary verb — Model verb — Helping verb
Helping verb — Model Aux verb

(i) Auxiliary verb.
(A) primary verb
(a) Helping verb
(b) full verb
(B) Modal verb
(a) Modal Auxiliary verb
(b) Marginal Modal Aux verb

(ii) Main verb / principle verb
(A) Transitive verb
(a) Mono
(b) Di
(c) Complex
(B) Intransitive verb

02.

# (i) Auxiliary verb

An Auxiliary verb is one that helps the main verb in the formation of tense, voice or mood. and in the form of full verb and gives up its original sense.

Eg:- I have completed my homework.
We do not go to school.
She is writing a letter to her father.
The number of auxiliary verb is 24. they are as follow.

be — is/am/are/was/were
— ~~has~~ do/does/did
— has/have/had.

Models — shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought, need, dare, used to.

Note:- There are two types of verbs used in a sentence (i) finite verb and non-finite verb.
- Generally principle verb is known to be finite verb but auxiliary verb will also be used as finite verb, if it is used independently in a sentence. if there is only one verb (action word) in a simple sentence, it will be finite but if there are more verbs than one, the first one or that is very close to the subject will be finite and others are non-finite. (काम - वाली और गौड़ (गौण))
The form of finite verb is changed according the number and person of subject while non-finite verb remains unchangeable. In the real sense of the term there is no subject of non-finite verb in a sentences.—finite

Eg:- She beats her children with stick (Single verb)
The peon rang the bell (Single verb - finite)
The teacher is teaching the students English. (Two verbs is - finite, teaching - Non-finit)
The students like to play cricket (like - finite, to play - Non-finit)

Does – finite

- Does the teacher ~~spoiled~~ scolded children ! ( ~~Spoiled~~ scolded – Non-finite)
- She will sing a sweet song ( will - finite, sing - non finite
- He is going to buy a car ( 3 verbs – is – finite, going & to buy – Non-fin

Primary verb:- it perform the function of helping verb and full verb both. They will be known to be helping verb when they help the principle verb in the formation of tense, voice and mood and they will called full verb when they themselves performs the function of principle verb by giving up their original sense in a sentence.

Eg:- He is weeping bitterly. ("is" as helping verb)
He is an honest boy. ('is' as a full verb)

Modal verb :- There are three main characteristics of modal auxiliaries that ~~have been~~ are explained below :-

① They are never used alone without main verb -
Eg:- I Can write the headmaster an application in English.
He should learn swimming.
She will buy a car.

~~इस से अंग्रेजी~~ (रास्ता का रास्ता)

Pt-2:- They have a ~~single~~ single form throughout whatever be the person.
Eg:- I can run. , You can run. , He can run, We can run.

Pt-3:- They donot have the infinite or participial form.

Eg:- We can never write or speak this way. - to shall, to will, to should, to may, etc

Note: modal verbs are classified into two groups -
(i) modal auxiliary verb (ii) Marginal modal auxiliary verb or, Semi modal ~~auxiliary~~ verb

(i) Modal auxiliary verb:- The ~~mo~~ number of modal auxiliary verb is 10. which are used as only auxiliary verb in a sentence

(ii) Marginal modal auxiliary verb or semi modal verb:- They like primary verbs perform the function of helping verb and main verb both. That's why they are called marginal modal auxiliary verb or Semi-modal auxiliary verb

## Main verb

Main verb is one that expresses full sense and used independently in a sentence

Eg:- Mira sings., He laughs. We run.

Pt-(A) Transitive Verb:- A transitive verb is one that denotes an action which passes over from the doer or subject to an object

Eg:- I have drawn the map of India.
He killed a tiger.
We saw him in the market.

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Pt → (a):- Monotransitive:- The verb that complete it's sense with the help of only one object whether it is direct or Indirect is known as monotransitive verb.

Eg:- She washes her dress everyday.
He beats his children with stick.

(b) Ditransitive verb:- the verb which requires two different objects — Direct and Indirect to complete its sense is known as Di-transitive verb.

Eg:- He gave me a pen.
She teaches grammar to us.

Note:- In general way, Indirect object will be placed just after the transitive verb and then direct object. If both the direct object and indirect object come together but the preposition "to or for" will be placed before indirect object if direct object is used just after the transitive verb and before indirect object in a sentence.

(c) Complex transitive verb / factitive verb / Copulative verb:- The transitive verb which needs an additional word or a group of words besides the object to complete the sense of predication is known as complex or factitive verb and this type of word of a group of words that completes the sense of predicate is called Objective Complement. Complement to transitive verb a complementary object. That is because it relates to an object.

Eg:- The people made him their leader.
He set me free. They appointed me the captain of team.

She thinks me a genious.
In these sentences mentioned above their leader, free, the captain of the team, a genious ~~is~~ are respectively objective complement.

~~Indir~~

Intransitive verb.- The intransitive verb is one that denotes an action which doesnot pass over to an object or it expresses a state or being.
Eg: He runs in the morning., He laughs loudly. She is weeping bitterly., → Intransitive verb.

## Verbs of complete predication

The intransitive verb which itself complete the sense of predication and doesnot need some additional word for the fulfilment of the meaning of ~~the~~ predicate is known as the verb of complete predication.
Eg: Dogs bark., Birds fly., She weeps., He laughs., Sheela sings., etc.

## Intransitive verb of ~~complet~~ incomplete predication

The intrasitive verb will be known as intransitive verb of incomplete predication when it doesnot complete the sense of sentence itself. It needs other word or a group of words for the fulfilment of the sense of predicate. The other word or group of words that help the intransitive verb to complete the sense of a sentence is called subjective complement or complement to intransitive verb.

He is come. → subjective complement
↳ V3 → adjective.
He fell (ill) → subjective complement

Intransitive / Transitive / Cognate verb

Subjective complements can be of different nature such as noun, adjective, participle, preposition with object (prepositional object), adverb, infinitive and clause.

Subject — Intransitive verb — Complement → nature of complement

She has fallen ill → adjective.
He is a player → noun
She looked concerned → participle ($V_3$ / $V_2$)
(दिखना) → Intransitive
देखना → Transitive

This chair is brocken → $V_3$ → verb → Passive voice
यह कुर्सी तोड़ी जाती है। → Transitive
This chair is brocken
यह कुर्सी टूटी है। → Intransitive → $V_3$ → Adjective

He appears to have forgotten me → Infinitive. (appears → Intransitive; forgotten → Transitive)
↳ perfect infinitive (to + have + $V_3$)
It appears that he has forgotten me.
लगता है कि वह मुझे भूल गया है।

Her result is as she hoped / expected → Clause
The tiger looks alive (adverb)
This chair is of no use → prepositional object.

Note! The past participle form of an intransitive verb will be known as subjective complement when it is used as a complement after the verb 'to be'. It performs the function of an adjective as subjective complement to complete the sense of predication while the past participle form of a transitive verb will form passive voice when it is used after the verb 'to be' and remains in the form of main verb.

# Subjective complement + Linking

→ He is come
→ He is tired

} In these sentences 'come' and 'tired' are past participle of intransitive verb and complete the sense of intransitive verb 'is'.

'come' and 'tired' will be known as subjective complement of the verb is ('the form of the verb to be') and complete the function of adjective in predicative use.

Eg:- Children are ~~bitten~~ beaten
He is punished.

In these sentences ~~bitten~~ and punished that are the past participle form of the ~~[illegible]~~ transitive verb have formed the passive voice taking the help of the verb to be 'is and are'

## Transitive Verb of incomplete predication

The transitive verb which need an additional word or a group of words besides the object to complete the sense of predication are known as transitive verb of incomplete predication and the additional word or a group of words that completes the sense of a sentence is known as objective complement - (complementary object) or, A complement to transitive verb) - objective complements can also be of different nature such as noun, adjective, adverb participle, infinitive, preposition with object and clause

Objective complement → Complex Transitive
→ Copulative.
→ factitive.

Eg! - Subject - transitive verb - object - complement - Nature of complement
→ He made his son an engineer. → as a noun.
→ I found him busy → Adjective
We saw her weeping → participle
That scene struck me with fear → preposition
People like the criminals to be sent to jail → infinitive
We found him asleep → adverb
(सोया हुआ)
He left me as I was → clause.

# :- Reflexive Verb :-

That type of verb whose subject (nominative) and object both are the same person or thing is known as reflexive verb and in that sentence the reflexive pronoun of the subject is always used in place of the object.

Eg! - She has ruined ~~her self~~ herself.
He proved himself innocent in the court of law

Note! - There are ~~too~~ such verbs with which reflexive pronoun is always used if they do the function of a verb. They are - absent, avail, pride

(समझौता / समन्वय) → reconcile, enjoy etc.

Eg! - Go and enjoy yourself.
he has absented himself from class.

# Impersonal verbs

→ The verbs which chiefly related to the nature or weather are known to be impersonal verbs that is to say the verbs that are used with only impersonal subject are called impersonal verb. Impersonal verbs are to be used impersonal nominative "It" in third person only.

↳ anticipatory वाला है।

Eg:- It is raining cats and dogs.
It is blowing hard., It is snowing.
It thunders. It is lightening. etc.

## Reciprocal verb

→ The transitive verb which is used to express the mutual action and reaction of subject and object is called reciprocal verb.

Eg:- Ram and Shyam help each other in the school.
All those four boys are quarrelling with one another in the library.

## Quasi - Passive verb

→ The verb which is active in the form but passive in sense is known as Quasi - passive verb. — अपने से होते / हो रहा है

(रूप Active sense - passive)

Eg: The House is building. (is being built)
Honey tastes sweets — (is sweet when it is tasted)
The books are printing. (are being printed)
The stone feels hard (is hard when it is felt)

# Prepositional or group verb

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Preposition আইডে Intransitive কে transitive বানায়

→ The intransitive verb which becomes transitive verb using with some particular preposition is called prepositional or group verb.

eg:- He carried out my orders.
She came by a chance to express her opinion.
They laugh at me.
We pray to God.
We have arrived at not decision.
He did not speak to me.
She does not listen to the teacher attentively etc.

## Linking verbs and Non-Linking verbs.

Modern Grammarians have classified the main verb in to two parts — Linking verb and non-linking verb that are used to express a particular type of connection or disconnection.

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---|
| 1. She became angry. | 1. She sings a sweet song. |
| 2. Students fell ill. | 2. He felled a tree. |
| 3. He is honest. | 3. The teacher is beating him. |
| 4. Grapes tastes sour | We have bought a lot of pens |

We know the following points through the sentences mentioned above

Pt-(i) → Subjective complements have been used after the verbs (became, fell, is and taste).

He is an honest boy

used under the column A

pt:- (ii) In column 'B' objects have been after the verbs.

pt:- (iii) The verbs which have been used in column 'A' relate to and affect only the subject. They influence only one person or thing that's why they are linking verbs.

(pt:- iv) The verbs used in column 'B' affect not only the subject but also other word or a group of words that is called objects. More persons or things than one are affected with them. That's why they are non-linking verbs

Note

(V) :- The verb which makes the sentence meaningful by connecting only subjective complement to the subject is known as linking verbs. All types of words used after the verb to be as a full verb are called subjective complements.

Nonlinking verbs are used in many types of sentence (structure). ~~Non-link~~ but some of them that have been given below are important:-

pattern-1

Noun + verb pattern Eg - Boys run. | We run, She laughs

In these sentences verbs do not link towards.

Pattern-2 Noun + verb + adverb Eg:- He run fast!, She weeps bitterly!, They laugh loudly.

Pattern-3 :- Noun + verb + Noun.

eg:- She writes a letter. She bought a car. Radha makes tea.

In these sentences the verb that are used affect not only the subject but other word or group of word that's why they are non-linking verbs.

Note :- A verb according to its use can be linking and Non-linking both
Eg :- She looks afraid. (as linking verb)
She looked at her father's face (as Non-linking verb)

The number of linking verbs is limited where as non-linking verbs are high in number as compared to linking verb.
is/am/are/was/were, appear, become, feel, fall, grow, look, seem, smell, remain, taste are some examples of linking verb.

~~Dy~~

# Dynamic & Stative Verb

The main verb (Transitive verb and intransitive verb) has been classified in to two groups according to meaning and use →
(i) Dynamic verb, (ii) Stative verb.

Some illustrations are given below to clear the difference b/w stative and dynamic verb.

| Column-A (Dynamic) | Column-B (Stative) |
| --- | --- |
| → She is drawing water from the well. | → She impressed me with her talks. |
| → He is playing chess with his friend. | → You should believe me. |
| → They both are fighting each other | → He refused my invitation |
| → She is writing a letter to her father | → She always remembers you. |

→ He is running on the road → I like this very much.

→ In this way we know the following facts from the sentences given under column 'A' & column 'B'

Pt:- A:- The verbs used under column 'A' are the verbs in action. These are verbs that can be progressive. These verbs donot relate to mental condition of the subject and can be performed through the limps of our body that's why these are dynamic verbs

Pt:- B:- The verbs used under column 'B' are actually the verbs of inert perception and cognition. These are not the verbs in action and cannot be made dynamic. These verbs are regulated by our mind. And relate to mental condition or capacity. These types of verbs can never be regulated and performed by any limps of our body. that's why these are known as stative verbs.

Note:- Stative verbs can never be used in continuous or progressive sentence in general way. It will be incorrect/wrong to write - "He is thinking or I am liking you". Correct form will be - He thinks or I like you. Stative verbs are very small in number as compared to dynamic verbs. Some of the stative verbs are shown/given below:-

→ Seem, smell, satisfy, think, see, understand, want, taste, suppose, imagine, recognise, ~~contain~~ contain, like, dislike, doubt, deserve, cost, realise, recall, remain, require, need, resemble, love, hate, mind, care, please, posses, prefer, perceive, own, differ, displease,

desire, hold, impress, influence, intend, bear, tolerate, indure, feel, forget, frogive, concern, consist, stonis, be, agree, know etc.

## Finite & Non finite verb :-

On the basis of form verb hasbeen classified into two groups -
(i) finite verb , (ii) Non-finite verb.

finite verb :- The verb which is regulated or dominated by the number and person of subject is called finite verb. that is to say the verb which changes its form according to the number of subject is known as finite verb. Auxiliary verb, full verb or main verb can be the finite verb

Eg :- we like to swim.
She beats her servent everyday.
To swim / swimming makes our muscles strong.
we shall have to go to help him.
He is to write a book.
Your friend is an industrious man
She does not like you.

In the sentences mentioned above like, beats makes, shall, is, is, ~~like~~ and does are finite verbs. for they will change their form with other subjects but in these sentences

'to swim', have, to go, to help, to write, like will not change their form with other subject. they will remain in the same form that's why they are non-finite verbs.

Non-finite verb :- The verb that does not change its form according to the number and person of the subject on the contrary remains in the same form is called non-finite verb.

Eg:- He does not go to school.
I want to go there.

In these sentences He and I are the subject of the verbs does and want respectively but go and to go have not their own subjects in the sentences. 'Go and to go' will remain unchanged with all types of subjects. In these sentences that's why they will be non-finite verbs.

## Types of Non-finite verbs.

Commonly, non-finite verbs in of three types.

→ (i) Infinitive, (ii)
(a) Simple infinitive / Noun infinitive
(b) Gerundial Infinitive / Qualifying infinitive
→ (ii) Gerund (V1 + ing)
→ (iii) participle :
(a) present participle
(b) past participle
(c) perfect participle

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**Infinitive** :- Infinitive is the form of verb which denotes an action or state without any reference to number or case. It is usually but not always preceded by 'to'.

Eg:- Your brother always succeeded in business.
He wished to succeed in the business.

→ In the first sentence 'your brother' is the subject of the verb 'succeed' and the verb 'succeeded' is limited to the number and person of the subject 'He'. Therefore, all those verbs that are used with indicative, subjunctive and imperative moods are known as finite verb. That is because they are limited to the number and person of their subjects. In the second sentence 'to succeed' has not its own subject there it is not limited to the numbers of person of subject, it simply ~~as~~ names the action denoted by the verb as such it is called infinitive.

## The use of Infinitive

**Simple / noun infinitive** :- An infinitive will be called simple or noun infinitive when it is used like a noun in the sentence.

(A) Infinitive can be used as the subject of a verb. The infinitive as the subject or the object is like a singular known that's why singular verb is always used with it. The infinitive ~~~~ is also known nominative equivalent.

Eg:- To walk in the morning makes us healthy, wealthy and wise.
To swim is an art.
To get success is not easy.
To laugh at others is a bad thing.
To err ~~to~~ is human and to forgive is divine.
In these sentences the infinitives — To walk, To swim, To get, To laugh, To err and to forgive like a singular ~~known~~ noun, are the subjects of the verb - makes & is that's why all these infinitives are simple or noun infinitive. (B) Infinitive can be used as the object of a transitive verb.
Eg:- We like to swim.
He wants to go to church.
I have promised to help him by clothes and 3 wk.
She wants to pay for damages.
In these sentences the infinitives - to swim, to go, to help and to pay like a noun are objects to the verb - like, want, promised and want respectively.

(C) Infinitive can also be used as the complement of the verb. ~~my great~~
Eg:- My greatest pleasure is to walk in the market.
His habit is to smoke daily.
To love a man is to love god.
To see is to believe.
I am to go.
Your brother is known to be honest.
In these sentences, the infinitives — to walk, to smoke, to love, to believe to go and to be, ~~to see~~ have been used as the complement to intransitive verb.

D) Infinitives can be used as the object of the preposition

Eg:- She is about to weep.
He is about to laugh.

In these sentences the infinitives - to weep & to laugh have been used as the object of the preposition about.

Gerundial or qualifying infinitive :- An Infinitive will be called gerundial or qualifying infinitive when it is used to qualify a noun, adj, verb or sentence. Qualifying infinitives are used in following situations.

A) Infinitive like an adverb is used to qualify a verb for expressing purpose

I have a house to let.
He came to see me.
We eat to live.
They came to bury ~~scissor~~ career.

(B) Infinitive like an adverb is used to qualify an adj.

Eg:- The news is too good to be true.
We are ready to play.
It is hard to find out

(C) Infinitive can be used as an adjective to qualify noun.

Eg:- He is a man to be praised.
I have a horse to sell.
He has many childrens to feed.
I have a good book to read.

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(b) Sometimes infinitive is used to qualify the whole sentence.

Eg:- To speak plainly, I have no reliance on you.

To tell the truth, I quite forgot my promise.

To be honest, we are not going to help them.

Note :- Qualifying or gerundial infinitive always used predicatively.

More about the usage of infinitive.

(i) The verb followed by the infinitive or by a object + infinitive.

Eg:- I want to learn latin

She wants to go home.

~~She w~~ I failed to keep my promise.

They both agreed to pay fine.

She decided to attend the meeting.

(ii) verb followed by how, what, when, where, which + noun or whether + infinitive.

Eg:- Shyam discovered how to open the safe.

I showed him what to do with key.

He does not know when to switch off the fan.

I found out from where to buy fruit cheaply.

I wonder whether to write or phone.

(iii) Infinitive is used just after the verbs — ask, ~~dest~~ decide, forget, learn and remember but the sense of the sentence changes — "Learn + how + infinitive = to acquire a skill".

Eg:- → She learnt how to speak english (means that a skill has to be acquired.)

→ She learnt ~~to~~ to dance (means that a skill has been acquired)
↳ (the word 'how' can be understood after getting a skill.)

→ She learnt how to dance.

→ He learnt to drive a car.

→ ~~Th~~

(iv) The verbs - wish, want, would like = desire

(a) The word wish is used previously

Eg:- Do you ~~us~~ wish to see your father?
I wish to make complaint against them.

(b) wish (that) + Sub + would

(i) wish + Sub + past tense can express regret for present circumstances.

Eg!- I wish I knew his address = (I am sorry, I do not know his address)

· I wish that he wrote to me regularly.
↳ I am sorry he does not write to me regularly.

(ii) wish + would indicates the willingness or unwillingness to a job.

Eg:- I wish he would write to me regularly.
(I want him to write to me regularly)
↳ I am sorry he is not willing to write to me regularly).

, I wish she ~~should~~ would write a letter to me.
↳ I am sorry she ~~is not~~ refused to write a letter to me.

DSBNKH

→ Stative verbs

(V) The verbs of feeling - feel, hear, see, watch etc are used as 'object + infinitive' without to.
but the verbs see and hear are used with full infinitive in passive voice. (may change into gerund and full form comes in passive forms)

~~He made me laugh~~,

Eg:- I heard him sout.
I felt the chair shake.
He saw you take a pen.
He was seen to take a pen. (passive - full infinitive)
He was heard to sout (p

But these verbs are mostly used with "objects + present participles".

Eg:- I heard him souting. (Av)
He was heard souting (pv) → (क्रिया होनी चाहिए) (gerund में नहीं change करना है)

(VI) (A) "would rather / sooner" : Rather / sooner than
would rather / sooner + infinitive without to (bare inf.)
would rather / sooner denotes preference. It is used instead of i prefer / he prefers.

Eg:- → I prefer reading to talking.
→ I would rather read than talk.
→ He prefers tea to coffee. = He would rather take tea than coffee.

* Like prefer and would rather / sooner denotes preference.

Eg: who would you like to do? → I would like to read novel. (rather than poetry)
I would prefer to read novel.
I would rather / sooner read novel.

No choice ← suggestion b/w 2 ↔ had better → present / future
→ Bare infinitive
→ comparative sense नहीं होता

(B) Infinitive with its sign 'to' is not used with "had better". The use of "had better" indicates present tense or future tense. It is not used in past tense when we say that it is good for a man to do it does not mean that the suggested work is better than another but that man should do this. There is no comparitive sense in it.

Eg: → You had better consult a doctor. ✓ ☆ correct
You had better to consult a doctor. (X) (to → bare infinitive)
→ You are advised to consult a doctor.
→ You had better study book if you want to stand first in your class.

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In negative sentence better is used before the negation word not.

Eg: You had better not wait me up when you come in.

→ Sometimes 'had' is committed in informal speech.
→ You better try again after a few days.
→ ~~I better go now~~ I better go now.

(VII) Infinitive is used after adjective + noun/pronoun after it is/was + adjective + of + you/him/her etc (noun/pro → objective case)

Eg: It is good of you to save me.
It is kind of you to help him.
It was clever of ~~you~~ him to get a chance.
It was ~~clever~~ careless of me to lose my watch

Exclamatory to Assertive:
How good of you to save me!

It was brave of you to catch the thief!

(viii) The infinitive can be used after 'too' enough, and so... as.

Eg:- ~~He is too~~ (A) Too + adj + infinitive (Removal of Too)

Eg: He is too week to stand => He is so week that he cannot stand.

He is too intelligent to understand = He is so intelligent that he can understand.

You are too lazy to ~~eat~~ get up early in the morning.
You are so lazy that you cannot get up early in the morng.

Infinitive means passive sense when it is used to denote the object of the verb

Eg:- Iron was too hot to touch. (Too hot to be touched).
↳ Iron was so hot ~~so~~ that one couldn't touch it.

The pencil was too small to write with. (Too small to be written)
↳ The pencil was so small that one couldn't write with it.

This parcel is too heavy to lift (Too heavy to be lifted)
↳ This parcel is so heavy that one cannot lift it.

(Adverb → predicative only use) → (Good enough to eat ~~play~~)

Adjective / Adverb + enough + infinitive.

Eg:- India is strong enough to face the enemies.
He is old enough to travel alone.
This box is lite enough for me to carry.
Tea was enough for a child to take.
The ice was thick enough to walk on.
He does not earn enough money to live.

C- 25 (Future Modal verbs) (Bare form use)

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(IX) The continuous and progressive infinitive → 'To be + present participle' (to be + $V_4$). Continuous infinitive can be used in following situations —

Pt:- 1:- After the modal auxiliary verb —

Eg:- She can be speaking English at a stretch.
- He might be waiting on the plateform.
- You should be writing letters.
- You ought to be taking care of your old parent.
- She would be getting on for 20.
- We shall be playing cricket here tomorrow.

Pt:- 2:- After the words — appear, happen, pretend, seem etc.

Eg:- He appears to be living in the slum area.
She pretended (दिखावा करना) to be looking for a book.
I noticed that he seemed to be smoking alot.

(X) Split infinitive:- When an adverb or adverbal phrase comes between ~~the sign of infinitive (too) and infinitive itself is called split infinitive.~~ infinitive and its sign too. In this incident infinitive and its sign too are seperated by an adverb.

Eg:- To hastly speak, To atleast take notice.
(hastly → adv; atleast → adv)

Eg:- I would like to really understand William Wordsworth.
She began to slowly start the work.

* Cheaply split infinitive is used in informal style.

but it is not proper according to some grammarians that is because there should be no word between 'to and infinitive' in this connection - "fowler", a distinguished grammarian has given his opinion this way -
" We admit that the seperation of 'to' from its infinitive is not in itself desirable. we will split infinitive sooner than be ambigious or aritificial; more than that we shall freely admit that sufficient recasting will get rid of split infinitive".

Split infinitive with a single adverb may be allowed in a formal style.

(xi) → Modal auxiliary verb :- Infinitive without its sign (to) as bare infinitive is used after the modal auxiliary verbs - will shall, would, should, can, could, may, might and must but "ought takes full infinitive".

Eg:- I can lift this weight single handed.
He should go to school regularly.
We must help the poor and the needy.
We ought to obey our parents.

Note:- Negative infinitive - The negation adverb 'not' is used before infinitive.

Eg:- He decided not to become a doctor.
We try not to be late.

# Gerund :-

The ~~gerund~~ gerund and the present participle both are created by adding the suffix 'ing' to the last of the base form (V1) of main verb.

Eg:- Singing, writing, swimming etc.

→ Gerund is also used as a singular noun that is why it is called nominative equivalent. It has the force of a noun in itself. present participle is used as an adjective. It has adjectible force in itself that is why it is called adj. of present participle.

Eg:- walking in the morning is good for health (as a gerund)
I do not like working in the sun (as a gerund)
Sleeping is wooing.
He go on the running train (as present participle)
A rooling stone gathers no mass (as present participle)
I saw a shooting star in the sky ( " )

## Use of gerund :-

Gerund is a verbal noun therefore it is used in the following forms:-

① Gerund can be used as the subject in a sentence.
Eg:- Swimming is good for our health.
playing in the sun can make us unhealthy.
Reading English is harder than writing it.

→ Gerund like an infinitive can be the subject being used after main verbs – find, discover, believe, think, consider expect, wonder etc.

Ex:- I found that hunting was difficult.
∴ I found hunting difficult.
⟶ It refers to a particular occassion.

⟶ Gerund can be used for a short prohibition.

Ex:- No shouting please.
No parking please.
No spiltting please.
No smoking please.

→ Gerund like other nouns can be used with article, possessive or demonstrative adjective.

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Eg:- The rebuilding of kuwait, A ~~questioning~~ questing of our basic principles.
I don't like all these useless talking

→ ~~possesive adjective~~ But in informal style of English, Gerund can be used after the personal objects - me, you, her, my friend, Sohan etc.

Eg:- please forgive me paying late.
Do you mind me smoking here.

(2)

→ ~~Possesive~~ Gerund can be used as the object of ~~the~~ a transitive verb.

Eg:- I like playing chess.
She hates gambling.
Now, you should stop fighting.
Little Girl love making dolls.

When another verb is used after a verb in a sentence, it is not necessary it will be Infinitive.

Eg:- I want to play or I hope to play.
but it will be wrong to write
"I enjoy to play",
That is Because, Gender is used after the verb enjoy that is why
"I enjoy playing"
Can be written in place of "I enjoy to play".

General point * After the following verbs only gerund is used and not infinitive

Eg:- Admit, ~~Appriciate~~ Appriciate, delay, deny, enjoy, dread, EScape, finish, forgive, keep, mind, Prevent, practise, avoid, consider, contemplate, dislike, save, excuse, endure, face, stop, Give up, imagine, involve, suggest, miss, pardon,

30. dread → डरना

postpone, understand, propose, recollect, resist, Can't help etc.

Eg:- The clerk admitted taking a bribe.
(स्वीकारना)
She dreads getting old.
You should give up smoking.
She kept complaining.
Do you enjoy swimming.
She couldn't help laughing.

* possessive adjective + gerund / object + for + gerund is particularly used with the verbs excuse, pardon and forgive.

Eg:- please forgive my coming late.
please forgive me for coming late.

* possessive adjective + gerund / object + from + gerund is used with the verbs prevent and prohibit.

Eg:- He cannot prevent my leaving the college.
or. He cannot prevent me from leaving the college.

* Gerund can be used for following - To burst out + V4, Go on + V4, keep on + V4, Carry on + V4 etc.

Eg:- She burst out laught.
He went on getting prize after prize.
She kept on laughing at others.
Carry on speaking.

③

Date: Page:

Gerund can be used as the object of a preposition or prepositional phrase

He is fond of playing chess.

I have thought of going abroad in summer vacation

He is at home in swiming.

He chose swiming instead of running.

④ Gerund can be used as complement of a verb

Eg:- Seeing is believing.

Sleeping is losing.

The miser hate spending money.

Changle

# The Participles

A participle is partly a verb and partly an adjective That is to say a participle is jointly a verb and adjective both.

Eg:- she got off a running bus.

In this sentence the word 'running' like an adjective is used to qualify the noun 'bus' attributively. The word 'run' is made up of the main verb run as such it is like a verb. present participle and past participle i.e. $V_4$ and $V_3$ respectively, can be used as the verb and the adjective both but present participle is too used as the noun. so this type of word is called verbal adjective or participle adjective.

eg:- we saw the women weeping.
He saw me climbing up a hill.
I saw a singing bird.
They saw a brocken chair lying in the corner.
Sheela is a girl loved by all.
We saw the house burning to ashes
Her burnt face moved every body present there.

## Types of participle

participle is of ~~two~~ three types.
(i) present participles
(ii) past participles
(iii) perfect participles

(i) present participle:- Present participle is created by adding the suffix 'ing' to the last of the base form of the main verb.
ex - Reading, running, swimming etc. It indicates the imperfectness or continuity of the work that is to say it (अपूर्णता) tell us that the work is being done.
eg:- she came to me weeping.
- He saw me playing chess.
- I heard him singing a sweet song.
- We saw flames rising and heard people crying.

**Past participle:-** it is created by adding the suffixes "d, ed, en and t" to the last of the base form of the main verb. It denotes the perfectness of the work. It tells us that the work has been done. It is often used in passive voice.

Eg:- I have got the money sent by you.
Driven by hunger, he is ~~[illegible]~~ stole some rice to eat.
Boys were beaten with stick.
We found him tired of working hard
I saw her face faded.
He is a man praised by all.
Beaten by his class teacher, he told nothing.
Time once lost never comes back.
Time misspent is time lost.

(iii) **Perfect Participle:-** The active and the passive form of participle are formed by adding "having" an "having been" respectively to the begining of the past participle. It indicates that type of work which had been completed recently going (Systematic → क्रमबद्ध → सिलसिलेवार (sequence)).

Eg:- Having gone to house he took a bath.
वह घर जाकर स्नान किया।
जहाँ absolute phrase में sequence आता है तो perfect participle passive form में होता है,
Having been found guilty of murder he was sentenced to death / to be hang.
→ हत्या का दोषी ~~[illegible]~~ पाए जाने पर उसे मौत की सजा हुई।

- The letter having been written the address of wrong house never reached me.
- Having opened the almirah he took out his towel.
- Having failed twice he did not dare to try again.
- Having entered the examination hall the invigilator caught two examinees red handed using the unfair means of copying.

Participle does not make relation to other word with the word coming before it. participle makes a phrase by mixing its noun / pronoun which is not related to the rest part of the sentence. This type of phrase is known as absolute phrase.

And the noun or pronoun that comes before participle is called nominative absolute. That is because it is not the subject or the object of a finite verb but it is not the ~~subject~~ subject or the object of a finite verb but it remains with its principle.

eg:- The sun having risen (Absolute phrase) the fog disappeared.
(The sun → nominative absolute.)

The weather being fine I went out for a walk.
The bell having rung the students went to their classes.

## Uses of participles :-

(i) Continuous tenses (Active voice):- These are created with the help of present participle.

eg:- I am writing a letter to sohan
He was trying to bring them ~~back~~ in the mainstream of social life

- You will be telling the story of Akbar and Birbal to children.
- You should be helping him in critical time.
- She would be bringing up her children with great care.

(ii) Perfect Tenses (Active voice) :- These are formed with the help of past participles.

Ex:- - The plane has not landed yet.
- I had never seen this type of scene before.
- The invigilator will have rusticated some examinees from examination hall.

(iii) Passive voice is formed with the help of past participle.

Ex:- Books should have been distributed among the poor boys.
- Some students are being beaten with stick.
- Results have to be published soon.
- The wages will have to be paid.
- Let the door be shut.
- People like criminals to be sent jail.
- It is time for the main door to be opened.

→ Present participle and past participle can be used in connection with past present and future tense.

(i) The present participle like an adjective is used in the sense of telling about a person or thing.

Ex:- A flowing stream, a running water. a twisted thread. a brocken heart.

(A) participles can make a combination with other words in the form of adjective / adjective clause (relative clause).

Eg:- who is the fat man standing at the door.
Most of the students called for the meeting did not turn up.

Note:- perfect participles such as having gone, having seen, having entered, having eaten etc can never be use in adjective clause.

Eg:- Any student who was outside after 10 at night will be punished (Any student being out will be incorrect)
Did you see the woman being questioned by the magistrate
(past participle can be used in adverbal clause and being is used in active sense.)

(B) participle can perform as adjective in absolute phrase.

Eg:- God willing we shall succeed.
The sun having set the boys went to bed.

(C) In adjective phrase participle like an adjective can be used to qualify a noun or pronoun in main clause.

Eg:- worn out (थका हुआ) by long watching the watchman fell asleep
we heard the child screaming.

(D) pt:-1 :- present participle can replace the sentences or main clause.

Eg:- Mohan rode away.
He whistled as he went.
= Mohan rode away whistling.

Pt:2 :- when two actions one after another are performed with the single/same person or thing. the first of them can be expressed with the help of present participle.

Eg:- He opened the box and took out revolver.
Opening the box he took out the revolver.
He raised his gun and took aim.
Raising his gun he took aim.

Pt:-3:- present participle can represent subordinate clause.
→ knowing that he would not been able to run the race he sat down. (As he known that he would not been able to run the race he sat down).
→ fearing that the police would arrest him the accused never went out in a day light. (As he feared that the police would arrest him the accused never went out in a day light.).

The use of 'being' at the begining of a sentence mean as he is / as he was.

Eg!- Being a student he was ~~???~~ naturally interested in his studies (Because / As he was a student naturally interested in his studies).

(E) present participle like an adverbal clause can be used with its object and ~~adjunct~~ adjunct.

Eg:- Arriving (when I arrived) at the station I found my train gone ~~???~~ not knowing (As he did not know) what to do he took advice ~~fro~~ from me.
I wrote him a friendly letter thanking him for his help and sending him my best wishes.

# Past Participle

In predicative use past participle of transitive verb can be used to denote that situation which is the result of the function of the verb. The verb that joins participle to its subject is generally to be and any of the following verbs - to appear, to ~~feel~~ feel, to lie, to look, to remain and to sea ;

Eg:- My village ~~is too~~ was quite deserted

was (to be) ; participle (deserted) है। इसका subject है और इसे [illegible] ~~was~~ subjective complement'

The village appeared looked/seemed quite deserted.

She felt ~~[illegible]~~ throughly disappointed.

The door remains closed.

She looks tired of working hard.

Pt:- 1:- The word 'gone' is used predicatively in the following senses - Dead, tired and lost.

His father has been dead and gone in these ten years. [illegible]

The horse was too far gone to be able to gallop [illegible]

Her ~~purse~~ purse was gone in the market.

Pt:- 2:- Past participle of transitive is used in the form of predicative adjuncts (adverbs) with the object of verbs - to see, to hear, to feel, to find, to get, to keep, to make, to like, to want, to wish, to order.

Eg:- I will see him aranged [illegible] → predicative adjunct (adverbs).

He heared his name called.

~~He~~ We must get the law obeyed.

I was greatly surprised to find myself elected the captain of team.

Pt. 3:- past participle is used after the noun or pronoun which it qualifies. predicative use of adjective

Eg:- He gave us the clear Idea of the problems solved.
The policy adopted has many advantages.
predicative use

A penny saved is a penny gain.

## The perfect participle :-

perfect participle is formed by adding "having" to the begining of past participle.

→ having + $V_3$ ⇒ perfect participle.

Eg:- Having gone, Having seen etc.

Pt:-1:- perfect participle can be used in the place of present participle where two actions one after another are done by the single person or thing.
Opening the door he took out his motor bike.
i.e. Having opened the door he took out his motor bike.

perfect participle Emphasizes on this point that the first action has been completed out and out before the second one starts

Eg:- having read the instruction, I applied for the post.

(a) There should be interval between two actions in perfect participle.

Eg:- Having failed twice he did not want to appear at the board examination

(B) participle clauses can be used with ~~population~~ Conjunction & preposition

Ex:- After taking to you, I always feel better.
After having annoyed everybody he went to house.
once deprived of oxygen the brain fails.

(C) Participle and participial clause can be used after the subject of the verbs of sensation like sea, hear, feel, watch, notice, smell and find, get, have; so

Eg:- I saw a boy running on the road
I have not heard a nightingale singing.
I found him stealing my pen. before smelling
we shall have to get T.V. Repaired. (गरवाद ह्नवाला).

(D) Each participle should keep its subject reference that is because the participle is a type of verbal adjective.

ex:- Being a fine day I went out for a walk. (Incorrect)
It being fine day I went out for a walk (correct)
Going to house a snake bite him (Incorrect)
While he was going to house a snake bite him. (correct)

The End
25/08/23